AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the paragraph at page 8, line 25 to page 9, line 20 as follows:

In the methods for constructing a recombinant adenovirus vector of the first and the second aspects of the present invention, the cosmid/adenovirus vector of the third aspect of the present invention is used. In the preparation of the cosmid/adenovirus vector, known clones (such as pFG140 or the like used in the Examples) may be employed as the adenovirus genome DNA (36 kb, approximately). By treating such genome DNA with an appropriate restriction enzyme, nuclease or the like, DNA fragments (~~31-34 kb~~ 33-34 kb, approximately) with the deletion of the E1 region (2.0 kb, approximately) or both E1 and E3 regions (3.0 kb, approximately) can be obtained. This DNA fragment is ligated with a cosmid sequence which has been cut and linearized, whereby a circular DNA construct is formed. As the resulting cosmid vector is a plasmid having the cos site of Escherichia coli λ phage and exogenous DNA of 30-42 kb can be inserted thereto, the cosmid vector can accommodate the aforementioned DNA fragment of approximately 34 kb. The aforementioned cosmid sequence has recombinase recognition sequences at both ends thereof. The type of the recognition sequences is determined in accordance with the type of the recombinase in use. For example, the loxP sequence can be used when Cre recombinase is used, and the FRT sequence can be used when FLP recombinase is used. Specifically, the loxP sequence is a sequence of 34 bp and can be used by cutting it out from a known clone (e.g., pBS 246, which was used in the Examples, manufactured by GIBCO BRL co. and other companies). Further, the FRT sequence can be used by cutting it out from the known clone pNEOβGAL (manufactured by Stratagene co. and other companies). Yet further, it is preferable that a DNA sequence having the cloning site (the restriction enzyme site) at least one site other than the adenovirus genome DNA connection site is extended at the outer side of the recombinase recognition sequences of the cosmid sequence.